

**What is claimed is:**

Sub A2  
1. A method for driving a liquid crystal display in which common voltage and data voltage, representing image signals, are applied to a plurality of pixels arranged in columns and rows,

5 wherein the polarity of data voltage for the common voltage inverts in units of groups, the pixel groups being comprised of two or more adjacent pixels.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the pixel groups are comprised of three pixels.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the pixel groups are comprised  
10 of a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel.

Sub B2  
4. The method according to claim 1, wherein data voltages having the same polarity for the common voltage are applied to the adjacent pixels in the same column.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the data voltages having different polarities for the common voltage are applied to the adjacent pixels on the same  
15 column.

Sub A3  
6. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a substrate;

a plurality of gate lines formed on the substrate;

a plurality of data lines insulated from and intersecting the gate lines; and

20 a plurality pixels formed corresponding to respective regions defined by the data lines and gate lines,

wherein common voltage is applied to the plurality of pixels, and the polarity

Sub A3  
of the data voltage for the common voltage inverts in units of pixel groups, the pixel groups being comprised of two or more pixels.

Sub B4  
7. The LCD according to claim 6, wherein the pixel groups are comprised of three pixels.

5 8. The LCD according to claim 7, wherein the pixel groups are comprised of a red pixel, a green pixel, and a blue pixel.

Sub B4  
9. The LCD according to claim 6, wherein a distance d2 between a first data line adjacent to the pixel group and a pixel adjacent to the first data line is two to six times larger than a distance d1 between a second data line in the pixel group and the pixel adjacent to the second data lines.

10 10. The LCD according to claim 9, wherein the distance d2 is four times the distance d1.

11. The LCD according to claim 6, where the gate lines are arranged in groups of two, a first gate line and a second gate line, and a connecting member is formed between the first and second gate lines.

12. The LCD according to claim 11, wherein the connecting member is interposed between pixels of different pixel groups.

13. The LCD according to claim 6, wherein the common voltage is applied through a common electrode formed on the substrate.

Sub B4<sup>20</sup>  
14. The LCD according to claim 13, wherein common lines, applying the common voltage, are connected to the common electrode, the common lines comprising first and second common lines, and a connecting member connects the

first and second common lines.

15. The LCD according to claim 14, wherein the connecting member is interposed between pixels of different pixel groups.

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